FULLERTON FUND MANAGEMENT
A member of Seviora Group

Fullerton Singapore Bond Fund - Class A (SGD)

July 2026

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors by investing primarily in fixed income or debt securities denominated in Singapore Dollars. These securities will primarily be issued by the Singapore government, government agencies, quasi-government institutions, statutory boards and corporations.

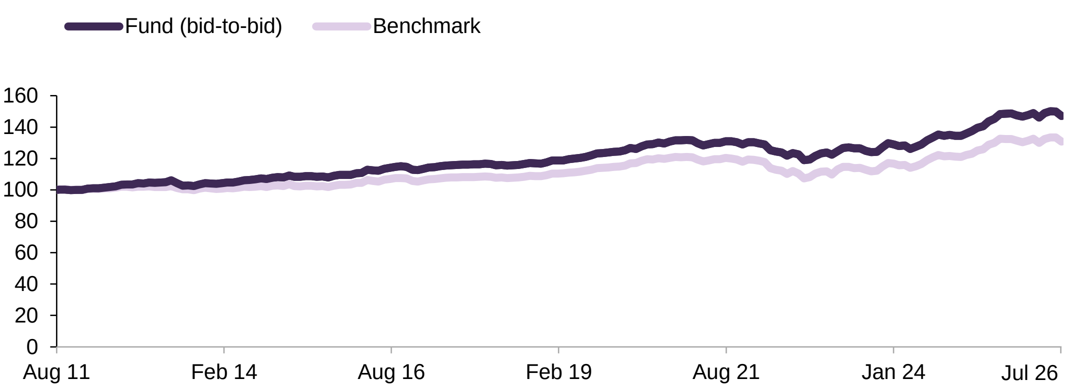
Investment Focus and Approach

The Managers seek to add value from the following sources: interest rate accrual, credit selection and yield curve positioning (duration management).

The Managers' investment process is a combination of top-down macro research and bottom-up analysis. Economic research and monetary policy analysis is the basis for arriving at the interest rate outlook and bottom-up analysis forms the basis for credit selection and yield curve positioning. Within this framework, the Managers will evaluate fixed income and debt securities to determine their fair value and formulate the duration and credit strategies for the Fund.

The Fund will primarily invest in investment grade issues having a minimum long term credit rating of BBB- by Fitch, Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's. However, non-rated SGD corporate issues are permitted if they meet the Managers' internal equivalent rating of investment grade. The Managers may use Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs") for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes.

Performance (%)



	1 mth	3 mths	6 mths	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs	SI. Ann. Ret.	SI. Ann. Vol.
Fund (bid-to-bid)	-2.00	-1.35	-0.64	0.85	4.77	1.98	2.21	2.25	3.02
Fund (offer-to-bid)	-4.86	-4.23	-3.53	-2.09	3.74	1.38	1.91	2.05	NA
Benchmark	-1.91	-1.18	-0.42	0.69	4.71	1.69	2.03	1.81	NA

Returns of more than 1 year are annualised. Returns are calculated on a single pricing basis in SGD with net dividends and distributions (if any) reinvested. Offer-to-bid returns include an assumed preliminary charge of 3% which may or may not be charged to investors.

Benchmark: Markit iBoxx ALBI Singapore.

With effect from 19 October 2021, the benchmark is Markit iBoxx ALBI Singapore TR Index. From inception till 31 May 2017, the benchmark was 50% UOB SGS Bond All and 50% UOB SGS Bond Short Index. The benchmark was changed to a composite of 50% TR/SGX Singapore Fixed Income Index and 50% TR/SGX Singapore Fixed Income 1-3Y Index with effect from 1 June 2017. Subsequently, it was changed to 50% Thomson Reuters / iEdge Singapore Fixed Income and 50% Thomson Reuters / iEdge Singapore Fixed Income 1Y-3Y Index with effect from 3 September 2018.

Source: Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd and Bloomberg.

Inception date
16 Aug 2011

Fund size
SGD 205.41 million

Base Currency
SGD

Pricing Date
31 Jul 2026

NAV*
SGD 1.40

Management fee
Currently 0.30% p.a.,
Maximum 0.50% p.a.

Expense Ratio
0.38% p.a. (For financial year ended 31 Mar 2026)

Minimum Initial Investment
SGD 50 million

Minimum Subsequent Investment
SGD 10 million

Preliminary Charge
Up to 3%

Dealing day
Daily, up to 5pm (Singapore time)

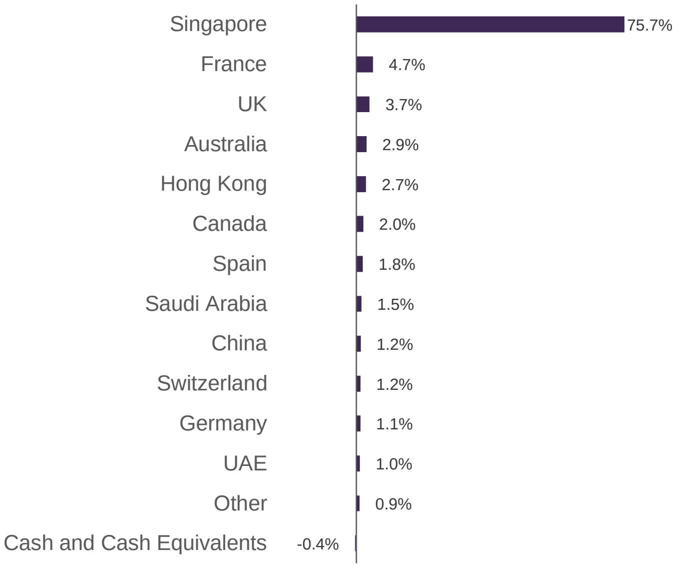
Bloomberg Code
FSINGBA SP

ISIN Code
SG9999007785

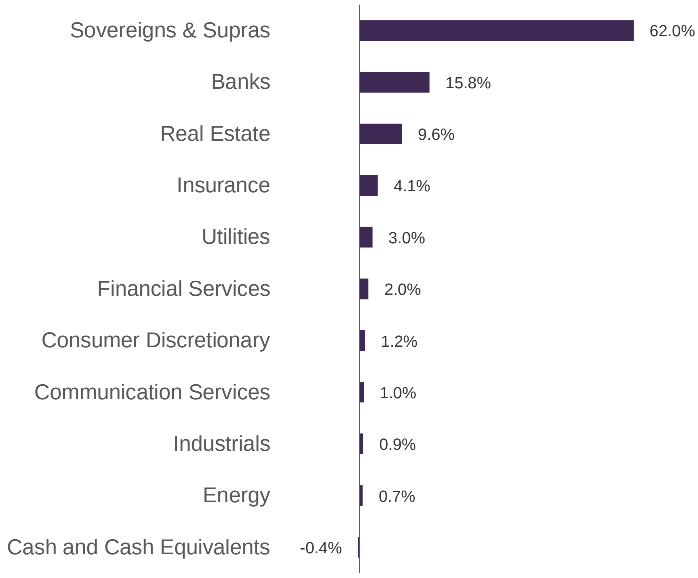
* Figures have been truncated to 2 decimal places. The official price is published on Fullerton's website.

■ Portfolio

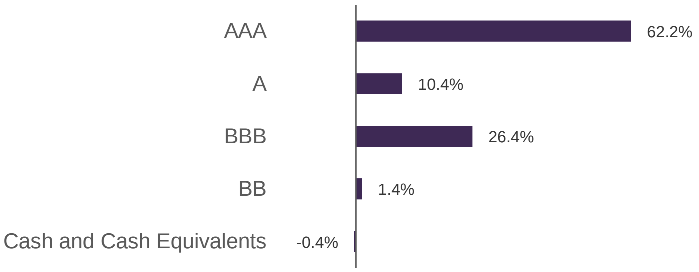
Geographical Breakdown



Sector Breakdown



Rating Breakdown



Fund Characteristics

Average duration (years)	8.5
Yield to Worst	2.5%
Yield to Maturity	2.7%

Top 5 Holdings

Singapore Government Bond 2.250 Aug 2036	10.5%
Singapore Government Bond 2.875 Sep 2030	6.9%
Singapore Government Bond 2.625 Aug 2032	5.8%
Singapore Government Bond 1.875 Mar 2050	5.3%
Singapore Government Bond 2.750 Mar 2046	4.4%

Credit Rating : Where the security is not rated by external rating agencies, Fullerton's internal rating methodology will apply.
Yield to Worst (YTW): Refers to YTW in base currency. Not guaranteed. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance.
Negative balances are due to cross month transactions.

Market Review

July saw global bond markets influenced by evolving monetary policy expectations alongside geopolitical developments. Escalating Middle East tensions and ongoing Russia-Ukraine energy supply concerns drove oil prices higher during much of the month, while new US tariffs added another layer of trade policy uncertainty. Following the Fed's decision to leave policy rates unchanged, short-dated yields initially declined while longer-dated yields rose as markets generally interpreted the decision as delaying rather than eliminating future tightening. Economic data also contributed to volatility during the month, with softer June CPI and PPI releases temporarily pulling yields lower, while hawkish comments from Fed officials, and further oil price gains subsequently pushed yields higher. By month-end, US Treasury yields moved higher, with the yield curve bear steepening. The 2,10 and 30year Treasury yields rose by 12bps, 27bps and 32bps, respectively.

In Singapore, the fixed income market was underpinned by resilient economic growth and a modest further tightening in monetary policy. Advance estimates showed Q2 2026 GDP expanding 5.7% y/y and 1.1% q/q (sa), with manufacturing up 12.2% on robust AI-related electronics demand, reinforcing a widening positive output gap and expectations of firm growth into H2 2026. On 27 July, MAS responded by tightening for the second meeting in a row, increasing the slope of the Singapore dollar nominal effective exchange rate (S$NEER) policy band "very slightly" (smaller than April's move) while keeping the band's width and centre unchanged, citing persistent imported cost pressures, higher fuel and input costs.

Inflation data released during the month were consistent with this narrative of gradually firming but contained price pressures. The joint MAS-MTI release for June showed core inflation rising to 1.6% y/y (from 1.4% in May), while headline CPI-All Items edged up to 1.9% y/y, with food and services the main drivers and overall prices flat on a month-on-month basis. The Singapore authorities reiterated a 2026 full-year forecast of 1.5–2.5% for both core and headline and flagged that higher global energy prices from April to mid-June would start to lift regulated electricity tariffs from July.

Against this backdrop and alongside higher global yields, SGS moved higher over the month: the 10-year SGS yield rose from about 2.0% at the start of the month, before ending July at 2.3%. The non-government sector also declined but held up better than the SGS peers, according to the Markit ALBI Singapore non-government index.

Investment Strategy

The US economy continues to demonstrate resilience despite renewed geopolitical tensions, supported in part by sustained AI-related capital expenditure. However, uncertainty surrounding the Federal Reserve's policy outlook has contributed to a steeper US Treasury yield curve and elevated rate volatility. At the same time, developments in the Middle East have kept oil prices an important near-term driver of inflation expectations.

In Singapore, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) tightened monetary policy modestly in July by increasing the slope of the S$NEER policy band by an estimated 25 basis points, reflecting a cautious but still tightening stance. While MAS remains increasingly focused on persistent inflationary pressures, it is also mindful of a potentially weaker external environment. The growth outlook remains constructive, with a slightly wider positive output gap expected in 2026, while core inflation is projected to remain above trend in the near term before easing more meaningfully in the second half of 2027. Policy is expected to remain data dependent, with any further tightening likely requiring evidence of broader and more persistent inflation pressures.

Against this backdrop, we are maintaining a modest overweight to portfolio duration relative to the benchmark. Within the curve, we remain modestly underweight the front end, where yields are likely to remain sensitive to evolving Federal Reserve policy expectations, while maintaining a modest overweight at the long end to benefit from the recent yield curve steepening and continued demand from institutional investors for long-duration bonds. We also continue to favour SGD corporate credit over statutory board bonds, given the attractive yield pickup. In credit, we remain selective, participating in primary issues that offer attractive new issue concessions and strong credit fundamentals, while also taking advantage of secondary market opportunities where spread movements create compelling value in high-quality issuers.

For additional information on Fullerton and its funds, please contact:

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